(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2328)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1791.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March* 19.

A SANTON (a kind of religious Muſſulman) was lately impaled here for having the audacity to propheſy that the capital of the Ottoman empire would, ere long, change its maſter.

The diſpoſitions for war are continued with the utmoſt vigour, and the firſt diviſion of the fleet, conſiſting of 34 ſhips, ſailed for the Black Sea the day before yeſterday.

The imprudence of the crew of a Venetian ſhip had lately nearly cauſed the death of their captain. In firing the uſual ſalute, on paſſing the walls of the Seraglio, the crew forgot that the guns were loaded with balls, which not only alarmed thoſe within the walls, but alſo damaged ſome of the buildings. The ſultan was ſo exaſperated that he demanded the head of the captain, and, but for the interpoſition of the dragoman, who is a great friend to the Venetian ambaſſador, the captain would have been beheaded. However, the matter having been explained, he was pardoned, but on condition of remaining under an arreſt for ſome time in the ambaſſador's hotel.

VIENNA, *April* 9.

The laſt accounts from Peterſburgh mention, that the empreſs of Ruſſia is reſolved to wait and ſee what the allied powers will do to oblige her to make peace with the Turks. In the mean time, the greateſt exertions are making throughout the Ruſſian empire to put both their land and ſea forces upon a reſpectable footing, to enable them, in caſe of need, to repel force by force.

April 13. Laſt night a declaration arrived here from the Engliſh court, that as the empreſs of Ruſſia had refuſed to conclude a peace with the Turk upon the principle of *ſtatus quo*, the court of Great Britain had reſolved, in conjunction with other allies, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to oblige Ruſſia to agree to a pacification upon the before mentioned conditions.

We are aſſured that the marriage of the archduke Charles with a Milaneſe princeſs, and that of the archduke Leopold with a princeſs of Parma, are both reſolved upon.

BERLIN, *April* 15.

This day the *etat major* of his majeſty's houſehold was put on the war eſtabliſhment, and an early day is appointed for the departure of his majeſty's field equipage to the frontier of Eaſt Pruſſia.

The *commandeur* great croſs of the order of the ſword, Sir Sidney Smith, an officer of the royal navy of England, arrived at Potſdam laſt week, and was immediately admitted to a private conference with the king, to which he was introduced by the Britiſh miniſter.—It is ſuppoſed that this officer is ſent to concert a plan of operations to be combined between the naval force of England and our army, in order that they may act in conjunction; the orders given for the tranſportation of baggage and artillery towards Courland ſeem to announce that the campaign will be opened in that quarter. His majeſty will certainly take the field in perſon, and the prince royal and prince Louis will attend him.

PARIS, *April* 22.

This day a number of aſſignats were burnt, to the amount of twelve millions of livres, which, with the ſixty-eight millions burnt at different times, makes the whole amount to the ſum of eighty millions.

LONDON, *April* 25.

PRUSSIAN STATE PAPER.

The following paper has been publiſhed at Berlin by authority of the court.

THE court of Berlin can no longer be wanting to itſelf in not contradicting the reports which are as falſe as they are induſtriouſly propagated, and circulated in the public papers with equal impudence and artfulneſs, relative to the acquiſition of Dantzic, and with reſpect to other views which are attributed to the court in regard to Poland, and therefore the following true circumſtances are laid before the public:

During the conferences at Reichenbach, and then only, the court of Vienna voluntarily offered, in the beginning of July, 1790, to cede to Poland a great part of Gallicia, namely, Zamoſc, Zelkiew and Brody, containing an extent of 200 leagues ſquare, on condition of being indemnified on the borders of Turkey, with the ceſſion of the territory mentioned in the treaty of Paſſarowitz.

In conſequence of this exchange, Pruſſia, by diminiſhing the tolls of 12 to 4 per cent. at the cuſtom-houſe of Fordan, might be enabled to make ſuch arrangement with Poland as would be advantageous to this latter country, in a commercial view; in return for which communicated advantages negotiations might be entered into relative to the ceſſion of Thorn and Dantzic to Pruſſia, which are a real diſadvantage to Poland, to which the proffered terms would be worth ſix times more than the poſſeſſions of thoſe towns.

This propoſal, as it is well known, remaining undetermined, and the convention of Reichenbach being concluded on different grounds, the court of Pruſſia has not ſince that time taken any ſteps, either with the republic of Poland, or with other powers, for the acquiſition of Thorn and Dantzic.

If, ſince that time, general Woyna has been made to believe that the court of Berlin has made offers to the court of Vienna on the ſame ſubject, and for a new diſmemberment partition of Poland, it is a groſs and malicious calumny; and to prove the truth of this, an appeal is made to the court of Vienna.

On the contrary, it is certain that Mr. Hailes, the Britiſh envoy at Warſaw, has employed every means in his power to bring about a treaty of commerce between Poland, Pruſſia and England, the baſis of which to be the ceſſion of Dantzic, on account of the natural ſituation of that town.

The court of Berlin has been entirely paſſive in this tranſaction.

The deputation for foreign affairs has ſince made a propoſal to the diet on this ſubject, which was productive of animated debates; and the anſwer which the diet gave was, "That they inform the envoys of the two maritime powers, that they had not obtained a final determination from the ſtates relative to the ceſſion of Dantzic, and that they were ſolely authoriſed to carry on the negotiations relative to an alliance and a treaty of commerce."

This is the truth reſpecting the whole tranſaction—and it evidently proves, that our court had never any other views than thoſe of obtaining a free conſent to an exchange for a moſt ample equivalent, viz. the ceſſion of two towns which are entirely ſurrounded by the Pruſſian dominions, and to form a baſis for a commerce mutually advantage us, as well as to prevent for ever all the diſputes which may ariſe on account of the ſituation of thoſe towns.

PORTLAND, *(Maine) July* 1.

Extract of a letter from Bridgeton, to the Editor of this paper.

"The following diſcovery has lately been made at Sudbury, Canada, a new ſettlement on Amaroſcoggin river.

A Mr. B. Ruſſell was hunting in the woods in the beginning of laſt May, and found a large extent of ground where the trees were univerſally covered with pigeon neſts, containing the young. On his return home, his account was not credited by his neighbours. About a fortnight after, ſeveral of them accompanied him, and found his account did equal what they there beheld! a large extent of land of ſeveral miles, through which they paſſed, (how much farther they knew not) the trees on which were entirely covered with Pigeon neſts. The young were moſtly in their neſts, but ready to fly. There was but one in a neſt, ſtill they took four dozen from a tree. They took from 50 to 100 dozen in a day.

The ſcene was admirable to behold! the young were hovering on the neſts, and calling for food, while the old ones darkened the air with a continual motion to and from the neſt, buſily employed in feeding their young."

The promiſing increaſe of agriculture in this part of the country, ſays a correſpondent, is truly pleaſing. Not more than ſeven or eight years paſt, it was a common thing to ſee two or three thouſand buſhels of corn and grain carried from this town in a ſeaſon. Now it is quite the reverſe: for the farmers around us, not only raiſe a ſufficient for their own ſupply, but bring conſiderable quantities to this market.

So faſt as the inhabitants of this diſtrict increaſe in agriculture, commerce and the uſeful arts, ſo faſt will they become independent of their neighbours, and acquire intrinſic wealth.

WORCESTER, *July* 7.

A ſkilful ſurveyor, captain Hill, of Philadelphia, has for ſome weeks been employed to examine the waters between Springfield and Boſton; in order to judge of the practicability of uniting them in a canal, and forming a communication between Connecticut and Boſton.

ALBANY, *June* 30.

Captain Hendrick, chief of the Mohekunnounuk (or Stockbridge) tribe of Indians, accompanied by ſeveral others, haſtately ſet off for the country of the Miamis, on the important embaſſy of endeavouring to *negotiate a truce* with thoſe hoſtile tribes, until they can be brought to a good underſtanding with the United States, or at leaſt have a *fair hearing*.

There is now reſiding in the vicinity of the Miamis near forty men of the above tribe, who are friendly to the United States, and who have repeatedly invited captain Hendrick to viſit them in that country, where a large tract of land has been made a preſent to their nation.

By a correſpondent in Baltimore-town, we have received the following as an inſtance of the ſurpriſing number of ſquirrels in that quarter.—A few days ago 18 young gentlemen of the place aſſembled together, and divided into two parties, for the purpoſe of hunting and killing that animal, and in the courſe of one afternoon they killed 785.

LANSINGBURG, *June* 24.

We are fully ſenſible that the ſcarcity of wheat for the moſt part is owing to inattention:—We find characters who are more particular, and from the ſame kind of land and the ſame ſeaſon will bring to market wheat worth a ſhilling in a buſhel more than ſome of their neighbours. The conſequence has become ſerious, and in future there will be a ſtrict attention paid, as the country merchants are ſo fully ſenſible of the preference given to pure wheat, and their diſadvantages with that of a foul quality when preſented at the New-York market, that they will be under the neceſſity of making the ſame diſcrimination with their friends (the farmers) when they bring their's to market. Attention to the raiſing and improving of this moſt valuable commodity of life, has the greateſt tendency to give a ſpring to commerce, credit and wealth to the farmers, and honour and advantage to the ſtate.

The fanning mill proves itſelf to be of great utility, and ought to have the preference to any other machine for cleanſing wheat; its powers are ſo great that it will thoroughly purify it from all kinds of duſt, and gives it alſo ſo high and lively a caſt as makes the grain appear to much greater advantage than the corn fan.—We acknowledge the firſt coſt is more, but admitting the coſt 6l. though thoſe of an inferior quality that may anſwer the purpoſe, may be had cheaper, yet the advantages reſulting will amply compenſate, as they endure ſervice for a long time with careful uſage—it will be anſwered, circumſtances will not admit of purchaſing, as they come at ſo dear a rate: Let two, four or ſix neighbours join, as may be convenient, and become proprietors, it will anſwer the purpoſes of each by removing from houſe to houſe. Let it be well tended, and a hundred buſhels a day may be cleaned by it.

We are informed that the head of the dead body lately taken up afloat in the Mohawk, is found; the unfortunate man is ſuppoſed to be from Maſſachuſetts, on the buſineſs of purchaſing land: One of that deſcription a little time previous to the finding the body, was at a tavern, and got very familiar with two tranſient perſons who were there, and who were obſerved to go out with him the ſame evening he left that houſe to proceed on his journey, and have never been ſince ſeen, which ſo far induces a belief of their being the perpetrators of this horrid deed, that they are now purſued.

NEW-YORK, *July* 11.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, June 24.

"A ſmall veſſel, ſome weeks ſince, from New-England, paſſed up James river, the captain of which being aſked of what his cargo conſiſted, anſwered *oyſters*—In fact it appears, upon inquiry, that for ſome years paſt we have received annually ſeveral thouſands of this article from the four eaſtern ſtates, to the conſiderable injury of a reſpectable branch of mechanics.—They are uſually, for the take of better ſtowage, imported in *neſts*, from ſix feet in length, to thoſe of two and a half, and ſuitable in quality and price to all ranks from the governor to the ſcullion."

PITTSBURGH, *July* 2.

Thurſday evening laſt arrived here from Detroit, which place he left the 10th ult. from captivity among the ſavages, Mr. Thomas Ray, who was taken from Cuſſawago by four Indians ſome time ago. Mr. Ray has related to us the following, viz. At the time when he was taken, the Indians killed and ſcalped one William Gregg; they then proceeded to Sanduſky, where a party of Indians had juſt returned from committing depredations on the frontiers of Ohio county, who were about half drunk, and they beat him in a cruel manner. Seven days after his arrival there, news came in that our army was on their march, againſt that place, upon which they burnt the houſes, and deſtroyed the corn they had planted, and removed their families off to the rapid of the Miami river; at that place he ſaw a great many Indians, to the amount of two or three thouſand, receive arms and ammunition and proceed to the Maumee towns, where, it was ſaid, 7000 were aſſembled; that at Detroit, on the firſt Thurſday of June, at a review of the militia, he ſaw 150 turn out voluntarily to join the Indians; that he ſaw a number of Indians, to the amount of 17 or 18 canoe loads, who ſaid they had been three months on their journey, come to join the others; they had bows and arrows, and had otter ſkins for breech clouts, and buffalo ſkins inſtead of blankets; that about the firſt or ſecond of June the Indians brought in 12 ſculps, together with the guns, bayonets, &c. belonging to the party; that he ſaw Thomas Dick and his wife, who were taken from near this place, in good health at the Miami river, and the boy, by the name of Brickel, with his head ſhaved and painted, on his way with a party to the Maumee

towns. Mr. Ray was bought from the Indians by a British officer, by whom he was releafed.

Mr. Ray further informs, that the Indians entirely blame Mr. Wilfon and Mr Hamilton, as being the cauſe of the Indians being killed on Beaver creek, and ſay, if they ever ſhould fall into their hands, they would put them to death in the moſt cruel manner.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 9.

The prince of Conde, on quitting Paris for a couple of months, when his eldeſt ſon was nine years old, left him fifty louis d'ors as an allowance during his abſence.—At his return, the boy produced his purſe, exclaiming in a tone of conſequence—" here is all the money ſafe, I have not expended a liard of it." The prince, in reply, took him gravely to the window, and opening it very calmly poured all the louis d'ors into the ſtreet, ſaying,—" Now, if you have neither virtue enough to give away your money, nor ſpirit enough to ſpend it, always do this for the future—that the poor, at leaſt, may have a chance of getting ſome of it.

A gentleman from Liſbon informs, that he ſaw colonel Humphreys there about the laſt day of May, in good health, and that there were not any warlike preparations making in that port.

From Algiers.

Mr. Nathaniel Moody, of Boſton, has received a letter from his ſon-in law, Mr. Angel D'Andries, dated Algiers, November 6, 1790, in which he informs, that he was captured by the Algerines the 28th June, 1786—but that about nine months after he was appointed by the dey a head clerk of the ſlaves; and from his ſituation he was well acquainted with the Americans who were in captivity there, particularly with captain Stevens of this ſtate. The condition of the Americans, he informs, is deplorable; but they were in hopes of arreſting the attention of the rulers of the United States, and being ranſomed thereby. Mr. D'Andries, who has afforded the American captives every conſolation and relief in his power, has long endeavoured to purchaſe his freedom; but the dey demands as his ranſom 2400 dollars.

*** *If any of the friends of captain Stevens, or others, who are in captivity in Algiers, wiſh to write to them, their letters will go ſafe (by the way of Leghorn) on leaving them with Mr. Moody.*

Extract from the regulations eſtabliſhed by the government of Eaſt Florida, for the admiſſion of new ſettlers.

Every new-ſettler muſt produce a certificate from the government under which he formerly reſided, of his good conduct as an honeſt good citizen, and that the property he carries with him belongs, *bonâ fide*, to himſelf; and further, every new ſettler is to ſwear, or affirm the ſame at the time of his ſwearing allegiance —People of no other denomination than farmers, labourers, and mechanics, will be admitted. As the province is not yet in a ſituation to encourage mercantile gentlemen.

July 11. By the brig William, Whitney, arrived at Boſton in 45 days from Bourdeaux, we are informed, that the marquis de la Fayette had reſumed the command of the national guards; and that all was quiet there, when the veſſel ſailed.

By a ſchedule lately publiſhed, the number of inhabitants in the ſtate of New Hampſhire amounts to 141,885.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated May 22.

" Our force, under the command of general Scott, conſiſts of 680 mounted riflemen, and 90 light dragoons, all completely equipped and well ſupplied. If we can but effect our march to a certain diſtance undiſcovered, which I fear is impracticable, you may expect a good account of the ſavages."

The above army is, we hear, raiſed under the auſpices of the general government.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-town, 20 miles above Tioga-Point, dated June 23.

" On the ninth day we reached New-town, where the Indian treaty is to be held, becauſe the waters are too low to permit the boats with preſents and proviſions to go up to the Painted-Poſt. We alighted at colonel Pickering's lodgings, and found him conferring with ſome Oneida and other Eaſtern Indians, who have come down with a view to mediate a peace. Their chief, Hendrick Aupaumut, the ſame from whom I received a letter ſome time ſince, was ſpeaking when he entered; " The little tomahawk the Indians fight with," ſaid he, " coſts them very little. They can kill game with it and ſupport themſelves; but the great hatchet that the United States uſe in war coſts a great deal; and thoſe who carry it into our country muſt be provided for at a great expence. I know it is ſaid the United States are ſo powerful that they could riſe and deſtroy all the Indians at once.—It is true they are too powerful for the Indians; but remember, though you may kill ſome wolves, and frighten the reſt away, you cannot deſtroy them all. They will return and infeſt you —It were therefore much better for the United States to live in peace with the Indians. A great while ago, ourſelves and the Shawaneſe were one people; but the Great Spirit cauſed a famine, and we ſeparated to ſeek for food. We ſtill ſpeak the ſame language. I am willing to go to them and perſuade them to peace. All other Indians know that we have always been friends to the Engliſh. They all acknowledge that we know more about the white people than they do. If I go, I know it will be at the riſque of my life. Perhaps your warriors will arrive at the ſame time, and then nothing can be done. I therefore want to ſee ſome of your great men. If they will keep your young men at home, I will go. Perhaps I may be able to induce their chiefs to come down and treat with your great men about a laſting peace." This offer is now under conſideration. We hear that about 800 of the Six-Nation-Indians will be at the Painted-Poſt to-day. They are expected here by the end of the week; but it is not likely that the treaty will be held before the 27th or 30th of the month. After which, we hope a week or ten days will reſtore us to our friends and the comforts of civilized life."

July 14. Sunday evening an expreſs arrived from Pittſburgh with diſpatches from major-general Butler, which were immediately laid before the preſident of the United States, by the ſecretary of the department of war.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, July 9.

" This day marched from this place, for the Weſtern country, captain Phelon, of the 2d United States regiment, with one hundred and ſeventy fine fellows, and a number of recruits for the artillery.—Alſo a few ſix month's men."

We are informed that the commiſſioner's receipts for ſhares in the bank of the United States, will be ready to be delivered on Friday next.

FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The following maſterly ſketch of the French conſtitution, as given by the late celebrated Mirabeau, is well worth the attention of our readers.

THAT general ſyſtem of adminiſtration is now full and complete, which throughout the whole ſurface of the empire, gives interpreters to the petitions of the people, organs to the laws, ſanctionaries to the executive power, mandatories to each department, and to each city intermediatory officers to the collection of citizens.

During the important moment of preparations for a grand creation, and where all the ancient inſtitutions being overturned, offered nothing but the ruins of twenty ages. France could not but preſent the image of real chaos. This chaos has diſappeared, and a durable order now ſucceeds: the poſts are fixed, and the places are filled up, and all rights are determined. We have eſcaped that death which extinguiſhes empires as well as individuals. You (to the national aſſembly) have not only prolonged the duration of our body politic, but have re-created its very exiſtence; and it is even in the boſom of that ſtorm, in which it was about to be ſwallowed up, that you have refitted the veſſel of the ſtate.

As Frenchmen we partake of the glory of your labours, but as public officers we muſt be occupied entirely by our own duties.

The legiſlative body and the monarch are the repreſentatives of the people, and as for us, we are no more than their mandatories. The monarch is executor of the law, we are the organs of the monarch in that execution. Theſe different relations determine all our duties.

We cannot expreſs the will of the people; we can only tranſmit to you their wants, their wiſhes, their hopes. As light is ſpread over the whole univerſe from one ſingle focus, ſo the law, iſſuing forth completely formed from the legiſlative body, and the monarch finds from that moment nothing but ſubjects on whom it acts; we the magiſtrates receive it from the chief of the empire, and in cauſing it to be executed gave the firſt example of obedience.

Among the number of our duties, our cares for the public tranquillity will hold the firſt rank.—From the ruins of all the ancient inſtitutions, and of the ancient abuſes, a certain infectious ſediment is formed, which ill intentioned men are continually ſtirring up to ſpread its poiſonous effluvia over the ſtate. There are thoſe factious men who perſuade the people that they ought to act of themſelves juſt as if they were without laws, without magiſtrates. We will unmaſk the enemies of the public repoſe, and we will teach the people, that if the moſt important part of our offices is to watch over their ſecurity, their poſt is that of labour, favoured by the peace of active induſtry, and of the domeſtic and ſocial virtues.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-town, 20 miles above Tioga Point, dated June 27.

" I arrived at this place the 19th inſtant, where I found colonel Pickering and a few Indians, the waters being ſo low he could not reach the Painted Poſt, the place appointed for the treaty to be concluded, to hold it at this place. Since I came here there is to the amount of near two hundred warriors and others of the Oneida and Onondago tribes arrived; and yeſterday a runner came from the Senecas, informing, that there were ſix hundred and eighty-two of them in a body, on their way, beſides a conſiderable number from their towns, who were expected to join them, but the Cornplanter was not among them."

" It does not appear to me that the treaty will be finiſhed in three weeks."

Extract of a letter from New-town, on the Tioga, dated June 27.

" My laſt letter, dated the 23d, was written under the expectation of delivering the next intelligence of our journey by word of mouth; but the Indians are ſo very ſlow in their motions, that we are likely to be detained here much longer than will be agreeable to ourſelves. No more than 150 of them have yet arrived, and the main body, ſaid to conſiſt of 790, are not expected before the 29th. A party of the Oneida's arrived three or four days ago. After waiting a day or two for an invitation from colonel Pickering, they went down to him in a body, and by their chief, called Good Peter, deſired to know from his own mouth the buſineſs about which they were ſummoned to the council fire. " On receiving your meſſage," ſaid he, " we prepared ourſelves to attend you, Brother, and expected to have found you waiting to refreſh us when we came in, fatigued with our journey. You ſhould have had the pot boiling ready to entertain us. You ought to have brought us water to waſh the duſt from our faces, and the dirt off our feet, and a little whiſkey to moiſten our throats, &c."—The colonel excuſed himſelf as being unacquainted with the cuſtoms of the Indians on theſe occaſions, and informed them in general terms of the deſign of the treaty, with which they appeared well ſatisfied."

Curious Particularities of Lake Wetter, in Sweden.

The waters of this Lake are ſo clear that a piece of money may be diſtinguiſhed in it at the depth of 20 fathoms. In ſome places its bottom has never yet been diſcovered, though ſounded with a very long line.—The Wetter often increaſes and decreaſes in a very ſhort ſpace of time—This is ſaid to be occaſioned by ſubterranean winds, and upon ſuch occaſions it makes a rumbling kind of noiſe, and a tempeſt ſoon after follows. The ſame winds, when leaſt expected, break the ice, with which the lake is covered in winter, and the ſulphurous and bituminous ſubſtance, depoſited at its bottom, forcing a paſſage, produce exploſions, the noiſe of which is very alarming to thoſe who live in the neighbourhood.

RICHMOND, *July* 9.

By a gentleman who arrived in this city from Kentucky, which place he left the 21ſt of June, we are informed, that general Scott had been out on an expedition againſt the Indians, had killed thirty-one and took fifty-nine priſoners; he had only four wounded, and on his return in croſſing White-river, three were drowned.

By a proclamation, (dated the 18th of May) of his excellency Sir Thomas Shirley, captain-general and governor of his Britannic majeſty's Leward-Caribbee iſlands, the proviſions mentioned in an act of the Britiſh parliament prohibiting an intercourſe between the United States of America, and thoſe iſlands, is ſuſpended until the 20th of next month.

For SALE, or HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about twenty five, and her daughter, a lively girl of about ſeven years—The woman has been accuſtomed to plantation buſineſs, has the character of being an expert hand at the hoe, and proves a good knitter and ſpinner; ſhe can be well recommended for honeſty, induſtry, ſobriety and peaceableneſs; her country qualification notwithſtanding being of little utility in town, is the reaſon for parting with her. For terms, inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, July 20, 1791. 1

AT a meeting of the MANAGERS of the ORPHAN SCHOOL LOTTERY, on the 18th inſtant, it was unanimouſly determined to commence the drawing thereof on the firſt Monday in September next. There are a few tickets yet on hand, and it is earneſtly requeſted, that thoſe perſons who are deſirous of contributing to the promotion of ſo laudable an inſtitution, as a ſchool for the education of poor children, by purchaſing tickets in this lottery, will be ſpeedy in their application. 1

ONCE MORE!

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers, or to the houſe of TRECOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, merchants, either on book, note or bond, are called upon to ſettle with, and pay the ſame to, *William Cooke*, Eſquire, of Annapolis, who is fully empowered for that purpoſe, otherwiſe their accounts and obligations will be put in ſuit.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Baltimore, July 9. 1791. 1

☞ THE ſeveral debtors above alluded to may be aſſured, that ſuch of them as neglect this notice will be ſued immediately—Thoſe who are diſpoſed to ſettle the ſaid claims againſt them ſhall experience a reaſonable indulgence to enable them to do ſo with the leaſt poſſible expence and trouble.

5w WILLIAM COOKE.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from off the commons, near Annapolis, about ten days ago, a black COW, five years old, has four white feet, part of her tail white, and a white ſpot on her back. Whoever brings the ſame to Mr. WILLIAM FOXCROFT ſhall receive the above reward.

Annapolis, July 20. 1791. 1X

Indian Town, Charles county, July 10, 1791.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. GEORGE HUTCHESON, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated that the balances againſt the eſtate may be aſcertained, and arrangements made for payment—all thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, to

JO. W. HARRISON, Admr. 1

☞ *To all whom it may concern.*

THIS is to give notice, that we intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound a TRACT of LAND in the ſaid county, called PLUMMER's PASTURE, according to the directions of an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

DANIEL PLUMMER,
July 1, 1791. 2 THOMAS PLUMMER,
JAMES PLUMMER.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly, that an act may paſs to lay out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until it interſects the road leading from Salisbury to Stevens's ferry at the plantation of Joſhua Morris.

2 GILLISS POLE.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT in that large and convenient brick-house on the ferry-side, in GEORGE-TOWN, formerly occupied by colonel Charles Beatty. Having lain in an assortment of the best liquors, with all other necessaries, and engaged good and obliging attendants, he flatters himself with the hope of giving satisfaction to all who may honour him with their custom. Travellers will find, at this house, every conveniency for themselves, with good hay, oats and stabling, or pasture, for their horses.

He also informs the public, that he has rented the FERRY between GEORGE-TOWN and ALEXANDRIA, and supplied it with a number of good boats, and attentive sober boat men; and, as boats are constantly kept on each side of the ferry, passengers will not be delayed on either side, but be taken over with the greatest safety and dispatch.

DAVID GEDDES.

George-Town, June 24, 1791. 2

Annapolis, July 13, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB LUSBY, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

——LIKEWISE,——

On the 5th of August next will be SOLD, the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said deceased, such as hogs, horses, cattle, and a parcel of Indian corn.

BENJAMIN LUSBY, Administrator.
2 E. MURDOCH, Administratrix.

To be SOLD,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, in Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 29th July next,

A CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATE, for thirteen hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-nine cents, at six per cent. interest; CERTIFICATES amounting to nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-four cents, at three per cent. interest; and six hundred and ninety five dollars and ninety-five cents DEFERRED STOCK.

JOHN THOMAS, Administrator of *John Jordan.*

June 28, 1791. 3

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of WOODSTOCK MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, situated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles distant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a desirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made easy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of West river, or Dr. STEUART, of Annapolis. 4 tf

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For SALE,

Sundry Houses,

——*VIZ.*——

THE house where Messrs. PINKNEY and GUYER now keep store, fronting the Market house, possession to be given the first of April next. A house on Prince-George's street, where Mrs. FAIRBROTHER lately lived. Two houses on Fleet-street. Likewise the house at the corner of Church and Green streets, where capt. JAMES WEST, now lives, on lease. For terms apply to the subscriber. 8 w

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 29, 1791. 4

For PRIVATE SALE,

FOUR hundred and fifteen and a half ACRES of well improved LAND, it being part of that well known tract called *Evans's Range*, and *Part of Higgins's Lot*, lying adjacent to each other, in Prince-George's county, within 12 miles of the federal city, and 10 of Queen-Anne. This land is well watered, has plenty of meadow ground, and about two hundred acres in woods, a part of which is heavily timbered; the soil is well adapted for farming and planting, and is now under rent for 5000 lb. of tobacco per annum. There are immense quantities of fruit-trees of various kinds, and in a plentiful year ten thousand gallons of best cider can be made; the fruit-trees of all kinds are young and thriving. Any person inclined to purchase, may view the land and improvements, see the plot, and know the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. *Robert Macgill*, living near the premises, or the subscriber, and if it is not sold by the 28th day of July next at private sale, it will on that day be sold at public sale, on the premises, and possession given on the fifteenth day of December next. A bargain may be had for cash.

6X RICHARD HIGGINS.

Anne-Arundel county, Head of South River, June 16, 1791.

PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,

BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A BOOK, entitled,

"*The Salvation of all Men strictly examined, and the endless Punishment of the Damned argued and defended against the Objections and reasonings of the late Rev. Dr. Chauncy of Boston, in his Book, entitled, The Salvation of all Men, &c.*"

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.

Pastor of a Church in New-Haven.

The subject of said book is treated in the following method:

CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's system concerning future punishment, and a comparison of those parts with each other.

Chap. 2. Whether the damned deserve any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, suffer any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endless punishment inconsistent with justice.

Chap. 5. Is annihilation the punishment of the damned?

Chap. 6. The justice of endless punishment.

Chap. 7. Another view of the same subject.

Chap. 8. Endless punishment consistent with goodness.

Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. considered.

Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. considered,

Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. i. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. considered.

Chap. 12. His arguments from Psal. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 6—9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29. and Rev. v. 13. considered.

Chap. 13. His doctrine of universal salvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.

Chap. 14. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from those texts, which declare the punishment of the damned to be *everlasting—for ever—for ever and ever*, &c.

Chap. 15. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from what is said concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is said concerning the unpardonable sin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiousness.

Chap. 16. The positive evidence of endless punishment.

CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo size; will be printed with a new small Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and fillieted with gold on the back.

2. Price to subscribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.

3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have the seventh gratis.

4. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear, and will be finished as expeditiously as possible, *with a list of the subscribers*, if sent in season; therefore subscribers are desired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.

N. B. Subscription papers (which are dispersed through the states, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive subscriptions) are desired to be returned to Messrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore town, by the last of July next.

☞ Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

Baltimore, April 12. 1791 12X

Samuel Hutton,

Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to the public, and his old customers in particular, for their past favours, and, from his due attention to please, he hopes still to merit their custom; he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and approved fashions, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice. He has supplied himself with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for carrying on the above business. Due attention will be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, to whom he will give the best wages and one year's employment, or more. He also wants two boys as apprentices to the above business, from fourteen to sixteen years old. 8 w 3

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, June 29. 1791.

June 12, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, by the first Monday in August next, and it is expected that all those indebted to said estate will make payment on or before that day, as a longer indulgence will not be given. w 5

5X ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on the 20th day of June, 1791, a NEGRO MAN named CÆSAR, about forty-four years of age, five feet eleven inches high, he is a stout square well set fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud, he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet; He was formerly the property of *Jeremiah Crabb*, Esquire, of Montgomery county; had on and took with him when he went away, a new felt hat, osnabrig shirt, and one white ditto, striped holland trousers, old cotton breeches, patched in places with blue cloth; He is an artful fellow and probably will change his name and cloaths, and pass for a free man. Whoever secures the said negro in the gaol of the county where he is taken, or in any other gaol, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges, paid by

3X LANCELOT WARFIELD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, two nights ago, from off the common of this city, a strawberry roan HORSE about thirteen hands high, has a small snip on his nose, a short bushy tail, his mane hangs on both sides his neck, and no other perceivable mark. He was formerly the property of a Mr. *Humbert*, and supposed to be stolen by a black man. SIX DOLLARS reward will be paid for the horse if taken within the county, and TWELVE DOLLARS for the horse and thief if taken out of the county.

3X JAMES ROYSTON.

Annapolis, June 23. 1791.

June 22, 1791.

WAS committed to my custody on the 12th day of May last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself STEPHEN, and says he is the property of colonel *John F. Mercer*, and absconded from said Mercer's plantation in Virginia. He is about twenty years old, five feet ten inches high, of very dark complexion, and his cloathing such as commonly given to servants. His owner is requested to pay charges, and take him away.

3X THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

To be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

THE

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

ALSO,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets.—— All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms —— 10

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old tailor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30. 1790. 13

Will be SOLD, *at Public Sale,*

On MONDAY the 8th day of August next, on the premises,

PART of a TRACT of LAND called CAIN's PURCHASE, containing about one hundred and sixty-five acres, lying in Charles county, and situated on the river Patowmack and Port Tobacco creek, five miles from Port-Tobacco town. This land is particularly adapted to the produce of wheat, indian corn and tobacco; on it may be had a very good meadow, with little expence. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, &c.—One third part of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, one other third part on the 8th August, 1792, and the balance on the 8th day of August, 1793. Bond, with approved security, will be required of the purchaser.

3X THOMAS HOPEWELL.

June 27, 1791.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,

Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS at a general court held for the western shore of the state of Maryland on the tenth d.. of May last, a certain THOMAS HADFIELD, late of Baltimore county, merchant, was indicted for the murder of DAVID STERETT, of the same county, merchant: And whereas the peace, dignity, and well being of the state require that such measures should be adopted as may probably effect the arrest of the said Thomas Hadfield, so that he may be put upon his trial for the said offence—I do, therefore, by the advice and consent of the council, issue this my proclamation, requiring all civil officers, and other the good citizens of this state, to apprehend the said Thomas Hadfield, and to bring him before some judge or justice within the said state, to be dealt with according to law.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one. J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.* 5

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

State of Maryland.

In COUNCIL,

Annapolis, June 10, 1791.

WHEREAS it has been represented by several of the inhabitants of Dorchester county, that a certain ELIE SMOOT, on or about the thirteenth of April last, was murdered by a certain negro WILL, the slave of John Smoot, of the said county, which negro, immediately after committing the said murder, fled to escape the justice of the laws, and was soon after apprehended and confined in prison in the city of Philadelphia, from whence he was taken by sundry citizens of this state employed by the said John Smoot, but escaped from their custody on the journey homeward, and fled towards the state of New-Jersey:

RESOLVED, That ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS shall be paid for apprehending the said negro Will, and delivering him to the custody of the sheriff of any county within this state.

ORDERED, That the clerk take measures for the due publication of the foregoing resolution in the public papers of the states of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

Extract from the minutes,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Clk.

5

THE advertisement originally issued, respecting the above-mentioned negro, contains the following description of him:

"A blacksmith by trade; he is a cunning artful fellow, about six feet high, well made in proportion, has a black smooth face, a good set of teeth, very quick in his speech, and talks much; he has had a small piece cropped from one of his ears, and has a small scar over one of his eyes"

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

11 DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late ALEXANDER FRAIZER, of Calvert county, are requested to attend on TUESDAY the 26th day of July next at Lower-Marlborough, in the county aforesaid, with their claims properly authenticated, that they may receive their dividends.

PETER EMERSON, Attorney in fact for
JOHN ALEXANDER FRAIZER, Admr.

Calvert county, June 8, 1791. 6X

TAKEN up as STRAY, at the late plantation of RICHARD GREEN, deceased, on the manor near Pig-Point, a dun coloured HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, his mane and tail much hacked by cutting, trots and gallops, appears to be nine or ten years old, has no perceivable brand, and appears to have been used to drawing in geers. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

LANCELOT GREEN.

May 28, 1791. 3X w3

All persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM PRICE, or of JOHN PRICE, executor of said William Price, both late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to either of the said estates are desired to make immediate payment, to

7 w8

JOSHUA KENNARD,
Administrator de bonis non, on the estate of *William Price*, and administrator with the will annexed to *John Price*.

FOUND,

Between *Annapolis* and *Baltimore*,

A Silver Watch,

Which the owner may get by applying at the Printing-Office, and paying the charge of this notice. 4

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of THOMAS ORRICK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to discharge their respective balances immediately with WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of the city of Annapolis, who is fully authorised by me to receive the same, that those to whom the estate is indebted may be paid, who are hereby requested to bring in their accounts properly attested.

JAMES WEST, Administrator.

May 25, 1791. 6X

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a NEGRO MAN named HARRY, about thirty-five years old, six feet high, and stout made, knock kneed, and one leg more so than the other, which affects his walk, so as to make him appear a little lame; he has lost the nails off several of his toes on both feet, from being frost bitten; his cloaths were an old coarse cloth jacket, with osnabrig shirt, tow linen trousers, and old hat. He crossed South River ferry on Sunday last, and is probably lurking about Annapolis, or the neighbourhood. THREE POUNDS reward will be given for taking up the said negro, and securing him so that his master may get him again, by

JAMES CHESTON.

West-River, 5th July, 1791. 2

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of *Edward*, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ss.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose, that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr Hammond's room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within seven steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasions, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June 1791.
J. T. CHASE.

True Copy. 7

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.